



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report of health conditions of Osaka incident to the fire.

After the recent fire at Osaka, 20 miles from Kobe, which destroyed 16,000 houses and buildings and made 200,000 people homeless, I made a tour of inspection of the city in order to ascertain what measures were being used to prevent the outbreak of epidemics, and found the work being done in a thorough and systematic manner.

The whole city is under military control, the poor being housed in the school buildings and temples. Their food supply is cooked and supplied under control of the army and all is inspected by the medical corps. The homeless are regularly inspected for sickness, the sick being taken to and treated at the military hospitals. Owing to the destruction of the water supply of the city in the fire zone, the people resorted to drinking water from the sewers and dirty canals. A few cases of dysentery developed from this cause. This practice was immediately stopped by the authorities. At present there are only 1,800 persons who are absolutely homeless and are being cared for by the army; 6,000 are still public charges and are being fed by the city authorities. A detention camp is being organized to take care of people who are not housed in schools and temples.

Week ended August 7. Supplemental bills of health granted to 2 steamships.

There were inspected 62 members of crew and 95 steerage passengers and 21 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected, and their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 47 and bedding 42. Manifests were viséed for 19,092 pieces of freight, amounting to 1,769 tons.

Emigrants examined: Per steamship *China* for Honolulu, passed 19, recommended for rejection 24; for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 2.

During the week, 3 cases of human hair were disinfected with formalin.

There were reported 576 cases of dysentery in Nagoya prefecture, new cases appearing daily; the disease is still on the increase.

Nagoya prefecture is situated about 120 miles east of Kobe.

Cholera at Kobe.

The following information is received from the Department of State, under date of September 13:

American Consul at Kobe reports cholera.

MEXICO.

Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico—Yellow fever at Merida.

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington October 14, 1905, the president of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports that for the week ended August 28, 2 cases of yellow fever with 1 death were registered in the city of Merida and that prophylactic measures against the disease are carried out.